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**U.S. WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Temp. 55-64 (74-80). Wind, 10-15 mph.  
Precip. 10-15 (10-20).  
**U.S. WEATHER FORECAST - NEW YORK:**  
Temp. 65-75 (75-85). Wind, 10-15 mph.  
Precip. 10-15 (10-20).

**ALTRA:** 10 M. Lebanon 21.70  
Belgium 15.50. Luxembourg 10.10  
Denmark 3.00. Norway 2.95  
Finland 1.00. Portugal 1.00  
France 2.00. Sweden 2.00  
Germany 1.50. Switzerland 1.50  
Great Britain 10.00. Turkey 1.00  
Greece 1.00. U.S. Military (Kor.) 20.00  
India 1.00. U.S. Military (Kor.) 20.00  
Israel 1.00. U.S. Military (Kor.) 20.00



United Press International  
EAST PARLEY—Foreign Minister Abdel Hafiz Khaddam of Syria meets President Ford at the White House.

sign Minister Sees Kissinger

## ria Seems Ready to Accept Renewal of UN Golan Force

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP).—An Foreign Minister Abdel Khaddam said after a meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday that Syria is ready to accept the renewal of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force on the Golan Heights. Khaddam said he and Mr. Kissinger agreed that the negotiations must be given an opportunity to succeed in an atmosphere conducive to negotiations. They spoke to reporters following a working lunch at the State Department. Khaddam said he and Mr. Kissinger agreed that the negotiations must be given an opportunity to succeed in an atmosphere conducive to negotiations. They spoke to reporters following a working lunch at the State Department.

## elate Said Confess to aeli Police

HALEM, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Archbishop of the Catholic Church in Jerusalem, the most Rev. Hilarion, said he had been arrested by Israeli police and taken to a prison. He said he was arrested on the grounds that he was a member of a Palestinian organization. He said he was taken to a prison and held there for several days. He said he was released after paying a bribe to the police.

allegedly told Israeli soldiers about two incidents of Palestinian guerrillas entering Israel in his car, with which he was in a car and was taken to a prison. He said he was arrested on the grounds that he was a member of a Palestinian organization. He said he was taken to a prison and held there for several days. He said he was released after paying a bribe to the police.

Israeli sources said that the bishop made his admission only to his interrogator and also to the apostolic nuncio in Jerusalem and to representatives of the Catholic Church. The bishop said he was arrested on the grounds that he was a member of a Palestinian organization. He said he was taken to a prison and held there for several days. He said he was released after paying a bribe to the police.

## res Resumes ks on Guinea

ON, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Minister Mario Soares resumed secret talks with the Portuguese government in Algiers, official said. Sources said this would be a round of negotiations on the Portuguese territories in Africa. Soares said he was in Algiers to discuss the situation in the Portuguese territories in Africa. He said he was in Algiers to discuss the situation in the Portuguese territories in Africa.

## Rockefeller Endorses Immunity For Nixon

SEAL HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP).—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller said today that Richard Nixon has suffered enough for Watergate and should not face criminal prosecution for the scandals that forced his resignation as President. At a news conference on the boat dock of his vacation home, the former New York governor said he agreed with the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, that Mr. Nixon should face no further action.

Asked about possible prosecution of the former President, Mr. Rockefeller replied that he is not a lawyer but supports the position taken by Sen. Scott. Sen. Scott said on Aug. 11 that most congressional leaders "would wish that nothing further happens to former President Nixon."

"Everyone hopes we can say enough is enough," Sen. Scott said then. "This is the end. There has been a pound of flesh. Hanging is enough without drawing and quartering."

Mr. Rockefeller called Sen. Scott's statement "a very good expression."

"It doesn't seem to me, as he said, that the [Mr. Nixon] should be in addition be drawn and quartered," Mr. Rockefeller said. Mr. Rockefeller said that, if he is confirmed as vice-president, he will take up any disagreements with President Ford in a private manner. Mr. Rockefeller plans to remain here until after Labor Day, although he said he might visit Washington next week. Yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller gave Capitol Hill his first taste of his political style, turning a series of courtesy calls on key members of Congress into a campaign tour complete with handshaking and kisses.

## 2d Travel Agency Folds in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—A rescue operation went into effect today to bring home 800 British tourists stranded in Canada by the collapse of Solar Holidays yesterday. Solar was the second package-vacation firm to go out of business this month. The first, Court Line, with four travel subsidiaries, was the country's second largest travel group. Its collapse involved the vacation of about 10,000 persons. Solar's clients were being brought home by an Association of British Travel Agents plan financed by the bonds which travel firms deposit to cover such emergencies.

## Some European Farmers Please Public With New Protest Tactic

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23 (AP).—After hanging pigs from lamp posts and emptying milk into sewers, West European farmers have found a new way to publicize their grievances, designed to charm people instead of shocking them: They sell their food cheap. On the Meir, Antwerp's busiest shopping center, farmers were selling eggs this week at about 20 cents a half-dozen. Shops nearby asked 50 per cent more. Potatoes were being sold at 12 cents for three kilograms, less than a third of the price sometimes sought. The object was to show the average citizen that farmers, too, are caught in a price squeeze and that it is the middlemen who make the profit on food. In an attempt to prevent the situation from getting worse, Pierre



IN ATHENS—President Glafkos Clerides of Cyprus (right) met on Friday with Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece (center) and Foreign Minister George Marros.

## Enlivened Only by Troops' Bustle Kyrenia Lies Inert in War's Wake

By William Tuohy

KYRENIA, Cyprus, Aug. 23.—The huge red Turkish flag with the white star and crescent flies from the old Crusader castle in this resort town on the northern coast of Cyprus. But the tourists are gone and so are most of the former Greek Cypriot residents. What bustle remains is the movement of Turkish military vehicles dashing about town. For the authoritative word is that the Turks plan to make Kyrenia, which they call Girne, the capital of their portion of Cyprus and that Raul Denktash, a Turkish Cypriot who is this island's Vice-President, will soon be installed here as head of a Turkish federated state. Except for the military life in

Kyrenia—as in the other Greek communities captured by the Turks since the fighting broke out five weeks ago—is at a standstill. And the big question on everyone's mind—Greek and Turkish Cypriot alike—is how soon normality will return to the area and what a return to normality will actually mean.

Will Take a Year

The consensus of Turkish officials and residents is that in the wake of the destruction inflicted here, it will take at least a year before Kyrenia can again be put together in any fashion to draw tourists and foreign residents. At the moment, the streets are deserted except for Turkish Army sentinels. The houses are empty and there is no light, power or running water in the town.

Even the cemetery is affected by the standstill. Burials have been held up by the lack of Greek grave diggers, since Turkish Moslems refuse to enter Christian burial grounds.

In the big, whitewashed Dome Hotel, nearly 500 Greek Cypriots are being detained, partly for their protection, and partly, Turkish officials candidly admit, as hostages, pending information on the fate of thousands of Turkish Cypriots being held on the other side of the island.

Waiting to See

Ahmet Yucukok, political aide to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, on an inspection trip to Kyrenia, said, "We would release these people but we are waiting to see what happens to Turkish Cypriots in Greek hands. We want to set up our administration here as soon as possible and we are trying to repair the power lines from Nicosia. Most of the Greek villages are empty now, but we would welcome the Greeks if they wanted to come to our side."

Some Greeks have fled to the village of Bellapais, near Kyrenia, where many American and British expatriates live.

Now the Turkish flag has been hoisted above the old abbey ruins at Bellapais, and a Turkish soldier stands guard beneath. At the Tree of Idleness Café, owner Savvas Kourtellos lunches alone with his family. Four British residents sip drinks in a patio under a mulberry tree overlooking Kyrenia harbor below. The sides of the hills have been blackened from air strikes and artillery.

They say that the residents of two Greek villages—Tromithi and Karmi—have been moved, the men shipped to Adana on the Turkish mainland and the women and children to the Greek side of Nicosia. And while 200 Greek Cypriot residents have fled, about 500 more have come in, finding Bellapais something of a sanctuary—perhaps because of its large foreign colony.

In Kyrenia, both Turks and Greeks discuss how the troubles will affect the fate and the future of this Mediterranean village.

All Will Change

"We will allow the Greeks to come back," says Rafi Hussein, a harbor boatman. "But now it will be the Turks who will be in charge. We will run the government, the administration, the police force. For years, we were Turkish-class citizens when it came to having businesses. That will all have to change."

And a Turkish administrative official adds: "I don't think many (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Park Lifts 2 Decrees Curbing Opposition Groups in S. Korea

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 23 (UPI).—President Chung Hee Park lifted two repressive decrees this morning in his first move to ease suppression since January.

The President removed Emergency Measure No. 1, imposed on Jan. 8 to forbid all discussion, criticism, and demands for revision of the constitution. The present charter, adopted in late 1972, gives the President unlimited power.

Mr. Park, after a special Cabinet meeting this morning, also dropped Emergency Measure No. 4, imposed on April 3 after student protests. It prohibited all such dissent against the government and its policies and carried penalties ranging from five years in prison to death.

The President left intact Emergency Measure No. 2, also imposed on Jan. 8, which states that secret government and permitted arrests without warrant. Emergency Measure No. 3, announced on Jan. 14, was also left on the books. It cut taxes for low-income persons, raised taxes on luxury goods and increased import tariffs.

No Amnesty

The President said there would be no amnesty at this time for his adversaries who have been arrested and tried under the two emergency measures lifted today. Trials and judicial processes will go forward, he said. How many persons have been arrested, tried and convicted under the two measures is not known because the South Korean government has kept much of the proceedings secret. From the

evidence that has been made available, the total appears to be more than 500.

They include opposition politicians, Catholics and Protestant leaders, prominent poets and writers, other intellectuals and students.

Whether Mr. Park's easing of restrictions was more than a tactical move remained to be seen. He has cracked down on criticism and dissent before and then re-rented.

Foes Watched

Senior government officials said recently that restrictions would be lifted slowly so that the responses from adversaries, particularly the Christians and students who have led the anti-Park movement, could be watched. They suggested that if the President's opponents cooled off, the political prisoners might be shown leniency.

In making the announcement this morning, the President's spokesman, Kim Seong Jin, said the South Korean government had imposed the emergency measures at the cost of some "misunderstanding" by its friends, to alert the nation to the threat from Communist North Korea.

The spokesman appeared to refer to presidential and congressional criticism in the United States and to European nations, many of which had formally protested the jailing of Koreans for their political convictions.

Mr. Kim said that the murder of Mrs. Park during an attempted assassination of the President on Aug. 18 had made the nation better understand the nature of Communism and its threat.

## Turkish Retreat Vital, Clerides, Caramanlis Say

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides concluded talks with Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis today and both leaders agreed that Cyprus peace talks could not begin until Turkish troops on the island pulled back to the line they had reached at the time of the Aug. 9 cease-fire.

Greek and Greek Cypriot leaders, however, welcomed a Soviet proposal for an international conference on Cyprus. Mr. Clerides called the proposal "very interesting" and a Greek government source said: "We are warm to the idea because it has internationalized the issue and, therefore, helps our position."

In other capitals, however, the reaction was less enthusiastic. The United States, Britain and Turkey said only that the Soviet proposal would be studied.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Ankara said that Turkey would not publicly respond to Russia's proposal, which was made last night. But an informed source said that Turkey still wanted to seek a Cyprus solution at the five-party Geneva talks with Britain, Greece and Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives.

The talks broke down last week and Turkey immediately launched a new military offensive to capture northern Cyprus. Britain is starting to reopen the conference. Enlarged Conference

The Soviet government statement last night proposed an enlarged conference to include the 15 members of the UN Security Council and other interested states to bring about withdrawal of all foreign troops to give Cypriots a chance to solve their own problems.

By contrast, Turkey insists that its forces remain in Cyprus until the island's political future is settled and the Turkish Cypriot minority is secure.

Until now Turkish ministers have praised the "generally constructive" Soviet role in the Cyprus crisis. The Ankara government is pressing for a federated Cyprus with autonomous Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot administrations. It has so far ruled out partitioning the island.

Ecevit Sees Autonomy

In a television interview shown in Bonn tonight, Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit said that an autonomous Turkish administration in Cyprus now had a geographic basis. "There was no reason why talks should not be resumed if the Greeks came to the conference table," he said.

Asked what Turkey's plans would be if the Greeks did not begin serious talks, Mr. Ecevit replied: "It will be their responsibility." The Turkish Premier said he would interpret a Greek refusal as meaning that "they may probably be intending to establish a de facto Enosis (union with Greece) of the remaining part of the island."

The simple fact is that if a new Geneva conference did not begin soon, the administrations on both sides of the island would have to take root, he said.

"Life cannot be stopped," Mr. Ecevit added, warning that the more time passed, the less room there would be for a federal administration system.

U.S. Studying Proposal

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the United States government was studying the Soviet proposal. But Western diplomats at the United Nations dismissed the Russian move as a propaganda maneuver.

"It doesn't seem to be anything that will get off the ground," one said. The Soviet government statement said attempts by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to settle the Cyprus crisis had failed.

A U.S. diplomat at UN headquarters said his government was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Turks Press UN to Leave North Cyprus Threaten Violence To Clear Their Zone

NICOSIA, Aug. 23 (AP).—Turkish troops are applying pressure, including threats of violence, to get the United Nations force out of northern Cyprus, senior UN officers reported today.

"Two nights ago, a Turkish soldier put a gun to my stomach and told me to move back one of our posts," said Maj. David Harriet, a Canadian UN commander defending the surrounded international airport outside Nicosia. "I talked him out of it."

Other UN men tell of similar Turkish threats. "Two days after the cease-fire, we took over this observation post and the Turks came up and said, 'This is our hill and you are going to move. Now,'" said UN Pvt. Donald Mackenzie.

"Then the Turks sent over an M-47 tank to get us out," said Pvt. Mackenzie, a 36-year-old Canadian paratrooper. The tank eventually withdrew about 100 yards, he said.

Canadian forces now share the outpost with the Turks, but not all UN troops in the Turkish-held zone of Cyprus—about 40 per cent of the island—have managed to maintain that kind of touchy co-existence. UN troops have been forced by the Turks to abandon Greek Cypriot refugees marooned in the Dome Hotel in Kyrenia and 1,000 more in the nearby village of Bellapais.

Empty Houses Looted

Turkish troops yesterday rounded up about 150 unarmed Greek Cypriots from Bellapais and trucked them away as prisoners. British residents report that all empty houses in the village have been looted since the UN troops withdrew.

"Now the Turks want us out of Famagusta and Lefka," a senior officer said in an interview at UN headquarters.

Swedish UN troops are not allowed to patrol or perform mercy missions in Famagusta, at the east end of the Turkish assault line. Danish UN troops are restricted in Lefka, the west end of the Turkish zone and site of the American-owned Cyprus Mines Corp., now reportedly abandoned.

Asked if there were any way the UN units could refuse the Turkish orders, a headquarters officer said, "The UN guy on the spot has to play it by ear—if they stick a rifle in his belly he hasn't much choice."

The job of the 4,600-man UN force in Cyprus is to try to prevent violations of the cease-fire, to perform relief operations for some of the 150,000 or more refugees on the island.

No Greek Interference

UN convoys carrying food from the International Red Cross or the Cypriot government are permitted to reach Turkish Cypriot refugees outside the Turkish zone, with no Greek interference, officers say.

But some relief efforts for Greek Cypriots caught behind (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## N.Y. Stocks Plummet

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply today with the Dow Jones industrial average off 17.83 points at 688.80. This was the first time that the index has been under 700 since July 3, 1970. The drop through 700—considered a "resistance" area which would attract a wave of buyers—without any signs of support widened the feeling of gloom on Wall Street. Details page 9.



## Secretary Meets 'No Criticism'

## Senate Unit Questions Kissinger on Cyprus

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger encountered "no criticism" over his handling of the Cyprus crisis during a two-hour closed meeting yesterday with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

William Fulbright, D-Ark., the panel's chairman, told newsmen.

The reaction of the strongly pro-Kissinger Senate committee contrasted sharply with attacks in the Western European press on U.S. policy toward Turkey and Greece over Cyprus. In Europe, the United States is being charged with major diplomatic bungling that led to Greece's declared intention to pull its troops out of NATO's integrated military command.

Sen. Fulbright said, "I thought the secretary explained the situation very well." Sen. Fulbright said senators asked "a great deal

of questions" but "there was no personal criticism of the secretary. There was criticism by a number of us, including myself, over the armament of the Greek junta," which was forced out of office when Turkey invaded Cyprus last month.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters that "a number of senators made specific suggestions on the Cyprus situation, as well as on the Middle East," which he will review.

## A Soviet Proposal

There was no immediate reaction yesterday by Mr. Kissinger to the Soviet Union's call for an international conference on Cyprus attended by Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and all members of the United Nations Security Council. Mr. Kissinger said he would have to study the proposal.

During the monthlong Cyprus crisis, the United States was anxious to keep the Soviet Union out of Cyprus diplomacy, which

is regarded as an internal allied affair.

Mr. Fulbright said, however, that "I personally suggested that the Security Council ought to take cognizance of this" because "I think it is bad for us to always be the fall guy, so to speak."

Sen. Fulbright said he believed "the secretary and the committee feel that NATO should be brought into it very quickly."

Earlier this week, George Ball, an under secretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, expressed concern that U.S. relations with Greece may be so damaged that the United States "may not be able to prevent substantial Soviet influence in Greece."

## Tense Athens Described

Anti-Americanism is so fierce in Athens, Mr. Ball told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee Tuesday, that Mr. Kissinger's offer last week to serve as mediator in the Cyprus crisis showed "an insensitivity beyond belief." If the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis had accepted that offer, it would have been exposed to the danger of being overthrown by leftists, Mr. Ball said.

Singing press criticism of Mr. Kissinger was widespread in France, cutting across ideological divisions.

A front-page article in Le Monde of Paris Wednesday was headlined: "The War of the Nobel Peace Prize-Winner." It accused Mr. Kissinger of "reducing United States allies to the status of pawns to be moved with superb indifference to the desires of peoples, their ideals, blood shed..."

Le Figaro, in a front-page editorial, described Mr. Kissinger as "a dangerous sorcerer's apprentice." The left-of-center weekly, Nouvel Observateur, described Mr. Kissinger as a "one-time miracle man who had fallen from his pedestal."

## Atlantic Criticism

Many newspapers in Britain, West Germany and other Atlantic alliance countries have been almost as critical of U.S. policy in the Cyprus crisis.

The attacks in the Western European press are the most caustic Mr. Kissinger has ever encountered as secretary of state.

He is being assailed from one side for gross diplomatic blundering through misguided "quiet diplomacy" that has left NATO's southern flank in ruins. At the same time, he is being denounced by other allied press critics for calculated power politics that some editorialists charge had the secret objective of dividing Cyprus through Turkish military power to assure NATO a base in the Turkish-controlled sector.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson yesterday rejected the NATO-base accusation. "It's just complete rubbish," he said.

## Turks Press UN to Leave

(Continued from Page 1)

The Turkish lines have been reinforced by the Turks.

In the latest incident, Turkish troops yesterday turned back four UN trucks full of food for about 100 elderly Greek Cypriots in the village of Angastina, a UN headquarters spokesman said.

Turkish commanders cannot be reached or questioned directly on why the mercy missions are hampered, but UN officials have said the Turks insist on handling all operations inside their territory themselves.

UN Maj. Keith Corbould, chief of No. 2 Commando of the Canadian Airborne Regiment, says simply that "the Turks deny that we have a mandate to do anything that conflicts with what they are doing."

A shortage of emergency supplies threatens some refugees with starvation and the UN Economics Department says that the situation is "desperate" in about a dozen Greek Cypriot villages in the Greek-held area.

The International Red Cross warehouse in Nicosia is almost empty and the Greek Cypriot government has had no food supplies for the past three days, the UN headquarters spokesman said.

"The Turks still have lots," he added.

## U.S. Sees No Shift Of Defenses From Greece to Turkey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP).—The U.S. government is not considering a shift in NATO military defenses from Greece to Turkey, a State Department spokesman said today.

"We consider Greece an important and valuable member of the alliance and we are not thinking of any alternative means of protecting its southern flank," spokesman Robert Anderson said. His remarks were in response to questions about a New York Times interview with Bulent Ecevit in which the Turkish Premier said Turkey could compensate for any weaknesses in NATO defenses in the Mediterranean caused by Greece's military withdrawal from NATO.

16 Filipinos Are Slain  
MANILA, Aug. 23 (AP).—Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines ambushed a lumber truck Aug. 6 and killed 16 Filipino workers and wounded four, reliable sources said yesterday.



ALL QUIET—A Turkish soldier stands guard over the Cypriot village of Bellapais.

## Kyrenia Lies Paralyzed in War's Wake

(Continued from Page 1)

Greek people will want to come back with us in charge because it will be so different for them. Before, the Turks worked for the Greeks. Now the Greeks will work for the Turks."

The Turkish attitude toward the future could be summed up by an administrative official who comments: "I don't think the Greeks and Turks can live together. Side by side, maybe, but not together. Most of us think there should be a boundary between us."

Curiously, the Greek Cypriots in Kyrenia tend to be more optimistic about the future, perhaps because having been kept in the Dome Hotel in Kyrenia, they have not yet realized the extent and long-range goals of the Turkish take-over.

## Three Cordons

Inside the hotel, which is sealed off by three separate cordons of Turkish police and military men, Andreas Karaliou, a 51-year-old professional diver whose father was responsible for the development of the port for tourism, says:

"We hope things will get back to normal and we get to go home. The people feel cooped up here and nervous because their homes are so close. We are not suffering here, when you think of what others have gone through. But

there are 484 of us, including 150 women and 120 children, and we are tired of beans and bread."

However, a harder and perhaps more realistic view is taken by the Rev. Evelyn Chavasse, the retired British rector of St. Andrews Anglican Church in Kyrenia.

"This island is full of hatred," he said. "It will take a very long time to heal this hatred."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Clerides, Caramanlis Join In Urging Turkish Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

strongly supporting British efforts to get Greece, Turkey and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots back to the conference table in Geneva.

"This initiative ought to be given a chance to come to fruition," he said.

In Paris, officials said that France was studying the Soviet proposal, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has emphasized the need for a resumption of the Geneva talks as the only way to solve the crisis.

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador Igor Yessov delivered Moscow's proposals to Foreign Minister George Marros late this morning, the Foreign Ministry said.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is expected in Athens for talks early next week. He will also visit Ankara and Nicosia to discuss the UN role in future peace moves.

Mr. Waldheim, stopping in Austria before going on to Cyprus, said today that bilateral efforts to settle the Cyprus issue had failed and the UN would become "actively involved."

Speaking on Austrian radio in Vienna, Mr. Waldheim said the Soviet proposal would have to be considered. "Everything is open," he said.

West Germany has also taken an active interest in the Cyprus issue. Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher is expected in Athens in the next few days.

"Amok" West German Kills 5, Then Self

NEUNKIRCHEN, West Germany, Aug. 23 (UPI).—A 33-year-old amateur marksman shot his girlfriend through the head twice, then drove 40 kilometers and killed his former wife, his 6-year-old daughter and his wife's parents, police said.

Then the man, Oskar Sutter, committed suicide. "He went amok, there is no other explanation," a police spokesman said. "Apparently Sutter never forgave his wife because she had divorced him," the spokesman said Wednesday. "She was engaged to be married in the autumn."

At the United Nations, after

Rep. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, added in a statement: "It seems to me that this would be a small request on our part in return for the continuation and heavy expenditures involved in troop support in Europe to help maintain peace in the world."

Rep. Mills said it is generally known that the "governments and the economies of Italy and England are going through... a difficult economic situation that could worsen and perhaps even bring about the collapse of the governments as well as the economies of the two countries."

The International Red Cross, which sends representatives to visit the prisoners regularly, declined to comment on the charges. A spokesman for the Red Cross office in Tel Aviv said only that

the religious leaders said in a statement issued today, "that repressive Israeli measures against Christians and Moslems are in fulfillment of Israeli designs aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem and obliterating anything and everything that is not Jewish." They went on to condemn the archbishop's arrest.

They added that he has been supplied with all of the religious articles he needs.

## Israeli Plot Seen

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A top-level meeting of Christian and Moslem religious leaders today said that the arrest of Archbishop Capucci was part of an Israeli plot to take over completely the Arab half of Jerusalem.

Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Greek Catholic archbishops, as well as Evangelical representatives, held a meeting here with Moslem leaders yesterday to discuss the arrest.

"We are thoroughly convinced,"

## Peres Urges Buildup for Israeli Army

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23 (UPI).

Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview published today that Israel must always stand ready for a surprise attack that launched war on two fronts last October.

Israel views the Golan Heights as a "grave concern," said, because Syria is not firm up to the spirit of the 1973 disengagement agreement and is rehabilitating or repopulating Kibbutz and other villages near it.

The Arab nation on the "eastern front has maintained a transigent position and is rapidly equipping itself, carrying out maneuvers and talking about dates for a war," Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Peres acknowledged in an interview in the newspaper Dvar that Israel has been in "melancholy mood" since the 1973 war. "The nation prepared for a 2 hour activation of tens of the units of reserves to test the battle readiness."

"Main Conclusion"

"The main conclusion [to be drawn from the war] is that the scope of the Israeli defense force should be broadened, cooperation among the various divisions should be increased and it should be armed with equipment which will be suitable for future military confrontations in the Middle East," the defense minister said.

"The backbone of such a force is the standing army," he added. "The standing army doesn't need to be slightly bigger—it already is the best people."

Foreign sources estimate U.S. strength of Israel's professional army at about 100,000 men at that with full mobilization it reaches 375,000.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin yesterday made comments similar to those of Mr. Peres, but Mr. Rabin placed more emphasis on the need for manpower and for a army to recruit top-quality personnel—a suggestion that was not satisfied senior military officials.

Manning Problem

The Israeli front lines on the Golan Heights and at the Suez Canal were undermanned on 11 day of the attack, Oct. 6, a fact that contributed to the ease with which Egyptian and Syrian troops overran Israeli defenses.

Mr. Peres also said that Israel might not wait to be attacked first if another Middle East war appeared to be imminent.

"The Arabs had a clear advantage in the Yom Kippur war because of the element of surprise and initiative," he said. "We must take care not to get into such political situations. The Arab must not be allowed the luxury of thinking that they have the edge on such things."

Mr. Peres said to imply that Israel is about to take the initiative, he said, "I am merely saying that the Arabs should have doubts in case of another war."

Syria Alert Reported

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (AP).—Syria was reported today to have placed its armed forces on alert to counter Israeli military moves.

The pro-Palestinian guerrilla newspaper Al-Mohawir said the Syrian move follows recent Israeli official statements that Israeli would be called up in the next few days as part of Israel's military exercises.

The paper gave no source for its report and officials in Damascus had no immediate comment.

Arabs See War Soon

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Declaring that he has no confidence at all in America's Middle East policy, Palestinian guerrilla chief Yassar Arafat said today that Israel will launch a war against the Arabs "very soon."

Before last October's war, Mr. Arafat said, "Israel was a very progressive and striking force capable of guarding America's interests."

"But after the October war Israel became an American satellite and not a partner, because it is no longer capable of safeguarding America's interests," he asserted.

"This does not mean that I should underestimate Israel's strength," he said. "I think I feel will launch a fifth Arab-Israeli war very soon in order to regain the partner's role."

## Denies Mistreating Prisoners

## Israel Rounds Up 896 Arabs In Drive on West Bank Front

By Terence Smith

Jerusalem, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Israeli security forces have jailed hundreds of Arabs from the occupied West Bank of Jordan in the last six months in an effort to counter an upsurge in terrorism and to break a new resistance movement that has surfaced since the Arab-Israeli war last October.

The new movement, known as the Palestinian National Front, is regarded as the first major resistance organization to be formed in the West Bank territory since it was occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. Its core, according to Israeli officials, is the Jordanian Communist party, which was outlawed by King Hussein and only recently has emerged as an active pro-Palestinian organization.

A total of 896 West Bank Arabs have been rounded up on security charges and are being held in prisons in the occupied territories, and in Israel, according to government officials. Of the total, 549 have been tried and are serving sentences, 314 are awaiting trial and 33 are being held under administrative detention.

Beatings, Executions

Accusations of torture and mistreatment have been raised by the prisoners, their families and other West Bank Arabs. They assert that the prisoners have been beaten, subjected to electric shocks, sprayed with chemical irritants and forced to squat for long periods in cramped solitary confinement.

The charges have been supported by Feliks Langer, a member of the Israeli Communist party who is serving as a lawyer for more than 50 of the prisoners. He said in an interview that he had seen marks of beatings on several of his clients.

Israeli officials deny that there is any policy or practice of torture in their prisons. Defense Minister Shimon Peres and other government ministers have stated in the Knesset (parliament) that the accusations of mistreatment are unfounded.

Privately, Israeli officials acknowledge that some of the prisoners may have been roughed up during arrest or interrogation. The prisoners are questioned by men of the Shin Beth, Israel's security service, which is responsible for intelligence in the occupied territories.

Psychological Action

They also acknowledge that the prisoners are subjected to what an official described as "psychological pressure" during interrogation.

"Sometimes they are warned that they will be kept in prison indefinitely if they don't talk, or told that their friends have all died," an official said. "But these are only standard police techniques for getting information out of people who are unwilling to talk. There is no torture."

The official said that although the interrogators were "not the politest of men," they had standing orders not to strike any prisoner. He said he could recall only four cases of violations of this order during the last seven years and that three interrogators had been dismissed.

Mr. Langer's accusations have also been denied by Yoram Dinstein, the chairman of the Israeli branch of Amnesty International, who has said that there is no evidence of mistreatment.

No Comment

The International Red Cross, which sends representatives to visit the prisoners regularly, declined to comment on the charges. A spokesman for the Red Cross office in Tel Aviv said only that

the religious leaders said in a statement issued today, "that repressive Israeli measures against Christians and Moslems are in fulfillment of Israeli designs aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem and obliterating anything and everything that is not Jewish." They went on to condemn the archbishop's arrest.

They added that he has been supplied with all of the religious articles he needs.

Israeli Plot Seen

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A top-level meeting of Christian and Moslem religious leaders today said that the arrest of Archbishop Capucci was part of an Israeli plot to take over completely the Arab half of Jerusalem.

Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Greek Catholic archbishops, as well as Evangelical representatives, held a meeting here with Moslem leaders yesterday to discuss the arrest.

"We are thoroughly convinced,"

the religious leaders said in a statement issued today, "that repressive Israeli measures against Christians and Moslems are in fulfillment of Israeli designs aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem and obliterating anything and everything that is not Jewish." They went on to condemn the archbishop's arrest.

CONFIDENT—The Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Hilariou Capucci, flashes the victory sign while Israeli policemen move him to another jail.



EQUAL RIGHTS—Men, too, are provided with black plastic raincoats to cover costumes considered inappropriate for would-be visitors to St. Peter's Basilica. Vatican doorkeepers have been handing out the cover-ups for the past two years.

هكذا في الأصل



## Plea of Privilege Rejected

### Rebozo Lawyers Ordered to Surrender Data

John M. Crowlson  
HINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The federal judge yesterday ordered the lawyers of Richard Nixon's former aide, Mr. Rebozo, to surrender to the special prosecutor their records relating to the financing of improvements to the Nixon home in Key Biscayne, Fla.

### Radioactive Isotope Is Buried Accident in U.S. Gas Field

LAKES, Mich., Aug. 23.—A radioactive isotope was buried in a huge storage tank when a well there caught fire, a Consolidated Gas Co. spokesman said.

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Michigan Department of Public Health tested the area but found no radioactivity, a company spokesman said.

### Envoy Urges Members of UN Settle Debts

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23.—U.S. Ambassador John S. Allen urged all UN members to settle their debts to the organization, the "increasingly financial situation of the Nations."

Allen made the appeal in a 10-minute speech at a partial payment on the UN's \$1.5-billion debt to the UN Relief and Development Agency for Palestine.

### ia Frees Jew Victimized as Spy

AVIV, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—The Jewish community in Israel said today that a Sofia court had freed a Bulgarian Jew, a 40-year-old man, who had been accused of espionage charges, has been freed and has arrived in the Foreign Ministry and last night.

### rd Urged to Cut Powers of Budget Office

David S. Broder  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—President Ford has urged transition advisers to end the role of the Office of Management and Budget in policy-making as a step toward his goal of a new presidency.

Mr. Ward noted that the special prosecutor's subpoena for canceled checks and bank statements involving more than \$38,000 in expenditures by Mr. Rebozo on his own behalf and that of Mr. Nixon had already been honored.

### Contributions Cited

Mr. Michel suggested in a brief filed earlier this week that the \$26,000 had been illegally diverted from contributions by Howard Hughes and A.D. Davis, a Florida grocery-chain executive, to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

He argued yesterday that the expenditures, made at Mr. Rebozo's behest from several bank accounts controlled by Mr. Wakefield or his law firm, were business matters and not legal ones.

But Mr. Ward balked at the judge's request that he describe to the court the details surrounding Mr. Wakefield's deposits of the \$100 bills he received from Mr. Rebozo and his instructions to spend the money for extensive remodeling and additions to Mr. Nixon's Key Biscayne house.

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The judge said he had sustained a claim of privilege for one of the 66 items, denied claims for "a few" of the others and that the lawyers had agreed not to seek a decision on the rest for the time being.

Afterward, Mr. Michel declined to answer questions by reporters about the material that he had been denied, saying only that "testimony and remaining records" about the money had been ordered.

The order by Judge Hart presumably would require Mr. Wakefield to give that information to one of the Watergate grand juries, he is called to testify. Such testimony might clear up the continuing mystery about the source of the money spent by Mr. Rebozo on Nixon's behalf and the question of \$150,000 that Mr. Rebozo has acknowledged receiving from Mr. Davis and an employee of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Rebozo has said he gave the Davis money to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign, but investigators have been unable to find any record of its receipt.

The interior secretary said the OMB agents "began to manage ideas before they ever reached the head of the department or agency. It [OMB] became a government for a government, with no or no authority at all."

Mr. Morton said the report also urged that OMB not be allowed to intervene in the bill-drafting process, that cabinet officials are not "set in concrete" and unable to negotiate compromises with congressional committees.

He said members of Congress had complained correctly that the "rigidity" imposed by OMB made such compromise difficult and suggested it had caused the defeat of valuable legislation.

Mr. Morton and his colleagues on the transition team met with the President for several hours on Tuesday evening. He said Mr. Ford "asked a lot of questions about details of the plan, but he's clearly willing to give more responsibility and accountability to the cabinet and agency heads."



A HAND FOR THE PRESIDENT—As women members of Congress applaud, President Ford signs a bill to declare Monday "Women's Equality Day." From left are Reps. Marjorie Holt, R-Md., Leonor Sullivan, D-Mo., Mrs. Ford, Cardiss Collins, D-Ill., Corinne Boggs, D-La., Margaret Heckler, R-Mass., and Bella Abzug, D-N.Y.

### Ford Told to Lose Weight, Yarns for Pool

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—President Ford, after undergoing his first physical examination in the White House, was found yesterday to be in excellent health and mentally fit for the presidency, although slightly overweight.

He also earned for a swimming pool. "I have judged the President to be in excellent health and fully capable of performing all the physical demands and mental stresses of the presidency," Dr. William Lukash, the President's physician, said after he gave Mr. Ford a 45-minute examination.

J.P. terHorst, the presidential press secretary, said that Dr. Lukash wanted Mr. Ford to eat less to get his weight down from slightly over 200 pounds to 185.

Mr. terHorst said the 61-year-old President—a 6-foot-1-inch-tall former football player—"sorely misses" his twice daily swims, which he enjoyed at his former home in nearby Alexandria, Va.

Mr. terHorst said the new President had decided that no pool would be built with federal funds. But he said that Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, had ordered a feasibility study to see where and at what cost a new pool could be built.

He acknowledged that some swimming associations and other private groups were offering to raise money for a pool, but he said no decision had been made about accepting such offers.

The bill would establish standards for the funding of pension plans so that money would be paid regularly by a company into a plan to insure that adequate funds were available to meet pension payments.

In addition, each participant in a plan would have to receive a description of the plan and significant information about the plan would have to be disclosed.

The Senate will reconvene on Sept. 3 and the House will return on Sept. 11 to begin the drive toward what congressional leaders hope will be final adjournment by mid-October. It could be delayed however as both houses deal with the confirmation of Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller.

Three Years  
The pension measure was the result of three years of work by several congressional committees.

Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., the chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said the bill would "for the first time safeguard the pension expectations of American workers."

Although some critics have charged that the final version had been diluted by Senate-House conferees, the aim of the measure is to insure that workers who belong to about 300,000 private pension plans with assets of more than \$150 billion will receive their pension benefits after a number of years of service, or if a plan is terminated when a company goes out of business.

Companies and unions would not be required to establish pension plans but, under the proposed standards, an existing plan or one established in the future, would have to include all employees with at least one year of service and who were 25 years of age or older.

A pension plan would have to meet one of three alternatives for vesting, which is the setting of conditions of age and length of service that entitle a worker to receive pension benefits upon his retirement.

### Pension-Reform Bill Cleared By Senate, 85-0, Sent to Ford

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The Senate passed and sent to the White House yesterday a landmark pension-reform bill just before Congress adjourned for a Labor Day recess.

With a round of speeches praising the action, the bill setting standards for private pension plans and aimed at protecting the pension rights of about 30 million U.S. workers was approved by the Senate, 85 to 0.

President Ford is expected to sign it. Later, the House and the Senate adjourned to start the long congressional recess since the second session of the 94th Congress began in January.

At the White House, Press Secretary J.P. terHorst said today that Mr. Ford plans to sign the pension legislation on Labor Day, Sept. 2, in ceremonies tentatively scheduled at the White House.

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Three Alternatives  
Under an alternative, a worker would get 100 per cent of his pension rights after 10 years of service. Another alternative would give a worker 35 per cent of his pension rights after five years of service, gradually increasing to 100 per cent after 15 years. The other alternative would give a worker 50 per cent of his pension rights after 10 years of service.

Chicago Today Folds,  
Tribune Now 24 Hours  
CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The Chicago Tribune Co. announced today that it would discontinue publication of Chicago Today, its afternoon newspaper, on Sept. 13. The Tribune will begin publication Sept. 16 as a 24-hour newspaper, with a separate afternoon edition, the company said.

Stanton Cook, chairman and publisher, said "Today has always had quality journalism. Unfortunately, its revenues did not match its journalistic excellence."

## News Analysis

### Issue of Validity Is Debated After Ordination of Women

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Last month, 11 women were ordained to the priesthood in the Episcopal Church in a ceremony that set off a controversy in the 3.1-million-member church.

Much of the debate, culminating in a decision by the House of Bishops to call the ordinations invalid, has focused not on the central and highly emotional issue of whether women ought to be priests, but on the related and complex issues of what constitutes a valid ordination and who decides it.

Neither the constitution nor the canons of the Episcopal Church specifically preclude women priests. But the language used includes such terms as the pronoun "he," and tradition has reserved this order of ministry to men. In recent years, the tradition has come under increasing challenge.

In 1970, the General Convention voted to recognize women as deacons, the order below that of priests. In 1972, the House of Bishops—one of the houses of the bicameral convention—voted in principle, at an interim meeting, that the priesthood ought to be open to women.

Resolution Defeated  
At the convention a year later, the House of Deputies defeated a resolution to accept women as priests.

Last week in Chicago, where the House of Bishops voted overwhelmingly to call the ordination invalid, Charles Willie, who had delivered a sermon at the Philadelphia ordination service, denounced the body's action as, among other things, "male arrogance." He subsequently resigned as vice-president of the House of Deputies and as a member of the church's executive council.

In the Episcopal Church and other churches of the worldwide Anglican communion, as well as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches, the authority to ordain rests with diocesan bishops, in the context of the concept of "apostolic succession."

This holds that, beginning with the original disciples, episcopal authority has been passed down through a consecration ritual in which bishops lay hands on priests.

Varied Interpretation  
Interpretation of this has varied over the centuries. There is almost universal agreement now, however, that this authority cannot be passed on by a bishop acting alone but requires involvement of the ecclesiastical community of which he is a part.

A major disagreement in the current controversy is how this community involvement is expressed. Those who consider the Philadelphia ceremony invalid stress the organized church and its laws and note that the candidates did not go through all the canonical, prescribed steps, notably gaining approval from their parishes and dioceses. In addition, the women's diocesan bishops had not authorized the four bishops who participated in the Philadelphia ordination to act on their behalf.

Therefore, "the ingredient for ordination simply were not present," the Right Rev. Arthur Vogel, the bishop of west Missouri, declared at the Chicago meeting. "Only a rite has been undergone."

More Informally  
Those who insist on its validity define "community" more informally, contending that it does not necessarily mean a formal ecclesiastical structure such as a diocese.

They note that about 1,500 lay and clerical sympathizers made up the congregation in Philadelphia and contend that the bishops and deputies have expressed majority support for women's ordination. "It was highly irregular," acknowledges the Very Rev. Harvey Guthrie, co-dean of the Episcopal Divinity School. "But it was valid."

The Very Rev. Edward Harris, the school's other co-dean, said the House of Bishops' resolution "truncates the office of bishop; it reduces him to the will of the community." The bishop's authority, he is granted by God, not the community, and he speaks to, as well as for, the community, Dean Harris said.

Another question is not the criteria for validity but who determines that validity. Although the legislative convention is bicameral, traditionally the House of Bishops has been responsible for "faith and order."

The eight bishops who have jurisdiction over the 11 women asked that the house leave the validity question to the next convention. The women said it should be the concern of theologians, not legislators. Mr. Willie said it was a matter for all church members, observing: "The age of clericalism is over."

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## The Ford Market

Wall Street is conspicuously not giving President Ford an initial vote of confidence. In the trading sessions since Mr. Ford took over the White House, the Dow-Jones Industrial average of prices in the New York Stock Exchange has dropped 92.93 points. In only one session—the day Mr. Ford chose Nelson Rockefeller as his vice-president—did the market manage to post a slight gain. For a time on Thursday the Dow fell below 700, a frightening event for the numerologically superstitious, then managed to creep back up to 704.79 at the close.

Over-all, the market has lost over a third of its value since the peak it registered soon after President Nixon's re-election in 1972. It is now at its lowest level in four years.

What explains the market's current sinking spell? The commonest explanation boils down to two elements—roaring inflation and soaring interest rates. But it is worth remembering that, once upon a time, common

stocks were considered a good hedge against inflation. Why do stocks now go lower and lower as other prices—especially the prices of commodities—fly higher and higher?

The answer appears to be that the market realizes that the one-weapon attack on inflation pursued by the Nixon administration and now being continued by Mr. Ford—reliance on tight money—pushes interest rates out of sight, breaks the back of housing, threatens the solvency of many financial institutions and business corporations and drains money away from risky equities into high-yielding, short-term money-market instruments, government and municipal bonds or commodities, such as gold or sugar.

It is plain that investors remain unconvinced that the Ford-Rockefeller team intends to move vigorously enough in new directions to stabilize and strengthen the economy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mrs. Gandhi's Man Wins

The election of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's hand-picked candidate, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, as President of India offers another dramatic example of the extraordinary political strength and staying power Mrs. Gandhi has in the face of adversity.

Although Mr. Ahmed's victory was not unexpected, the magnitude of his majority—more than 80 per cent of the votes cast by national and state legislators—indicates that Mrs. Gandhi's control over the Indian political system has been left unshaken by the deepening economic and social problems that have provoked unusually sharp internal criticism of her government. The absence of a significant protest vote is doubly remarkable in the light of the new President's recent role as food minister, a post he held

while the government was failing conspicuously in its efforts to improve a deteriorating food situation.

If Mrs. Gandhi can retain her freshly confirmed strength and popularity, President Ahmed's position is likely to remain largely ceremonial, as it has been under his four predecessors. But if the Gandhi government loses more ground in its fight against hunger, unemployment, inflation and other staggering problems, the new President may be called upon to exercise his potentially potent, but never tested, constitutional powers.

For the present, the overwhelming election of Mrs. Gandhi's man indicates surprising stability in a sorely beset India.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Democratic Example

Promising a "government of peace and development," President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen has launched in Colombia an experiment of great importance for Latin America. It is especially important because Colombia is a nation that has practiced democracy since 1958, one whose new President was freely elected in a landslide with large majorities in both houses of Congress.

When military dictatorships rule in most of Latin America and freedom is in retreat in many parts of the world, there is need for fresh proof that democratic government can survive in a developing country beset by the usual problems of unemployment and inflation. President Lopez knows that the problems and pressures which wrecked democratic systems in Chile and Uruguay in recent years confront his government as well.

Given the prevailing political climate in South America, the last elections in both Colombia and Venezuela produced results almost too good to be believed. In each case, voters emphatically rejected the nostrums of Marxist left and Fascist right; in both they delivered unexpectedly large majorities to moderate candidates committed to extensive social reforms and to accelerated economic growth through a mix of private and public enterprise.

Like Venezuela, with its burgeoning oil revenues, Colombia has excellent development prospects in a world short of energy and raw materials. It has proved oil reserves of nearly a billion barrels and far greater prospects which a score of major oil companies are eager to exploit in tandem with the state-owned Ecopetrol. It also has coal resources estimated at 60 per cent of those for all Latin America; reserves in nickel, phosphates and gold that could supplement traditional coffee exports in easing the balance of payments. In addition, Colombia boasts excellent human resources—the "new people for a new Colombia," from whom Dr. Lopez has drawn a young, vigorous Cabinet, including a team of modern economists partly trained in the United States.

Much has been said and written about the Brazilian "model" for economic growth and Peru's pattern of economic and social reforms, both fashioned under authoritarian military rule. But Colombia and Venezuela now have splendid opportunities to demonstrate that impressive growth and reform are possible under freedom and democracy. The hemisphere will be the better for their success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Demographic Realities

Considering the taboos which only a few years ago prevented many governments from even considering the serious issues raised by unchecked population growth, the turnout of delegations from 130 nations at the UN World Population Conference in Bucharest represents a dramatic and heartening awakening. It is already evident, however, that too many of the participants have not yet begun to come to grips with what a keynoter described as "the demographic realities."

Simply put, these realities are that a world already running perilously short of food and other basic commodities for its four billion inhabitants faces the staggering prospect of having to provide for twice as many people within 35 years unless growth rates are checked.

Some spokesmen for poorer countries have

sought to sidestep these realities by diverting attention from population control to the problem of achieving a more equitable distribution of the world's resources. Their complaints of "appalling waste" in such developed countries as the United States cannot be ignored, but no redistribution of the world's finite wealth—even if it could be achieved—would solve anybody's problem for long if the number of shareholders keeps skyrocketing.

The population problem is fundamental and universal. Runaway population growth threatens all nations, rich and poor, but especially the poor. The demographic realities of the modern world require responsible, cooperative action by all nations to limit population growth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Balance in White House

Ford is very much a domestic political animal, an old hand on Capitol Hill and a conservative in more than one sense. Rockefeller is an internationalist who held a domestic office in New York, where he was governor for 15 years; and a liberal, though that image has been tempered in recent years.

Ford and Rockefeller balance each other nicely and, together, can do much to pursue

that healing process which Ford has said will be a major aim of his presidency. Rockefeller's presence in Washington should also reassure world capitals where there has been some fear that Ford would be too inward-looking a President. Whether Rockefeller will actually have work to do, or whether he is being tucked into political limbo before the 1976 presidential elections, is another matter altogether.

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

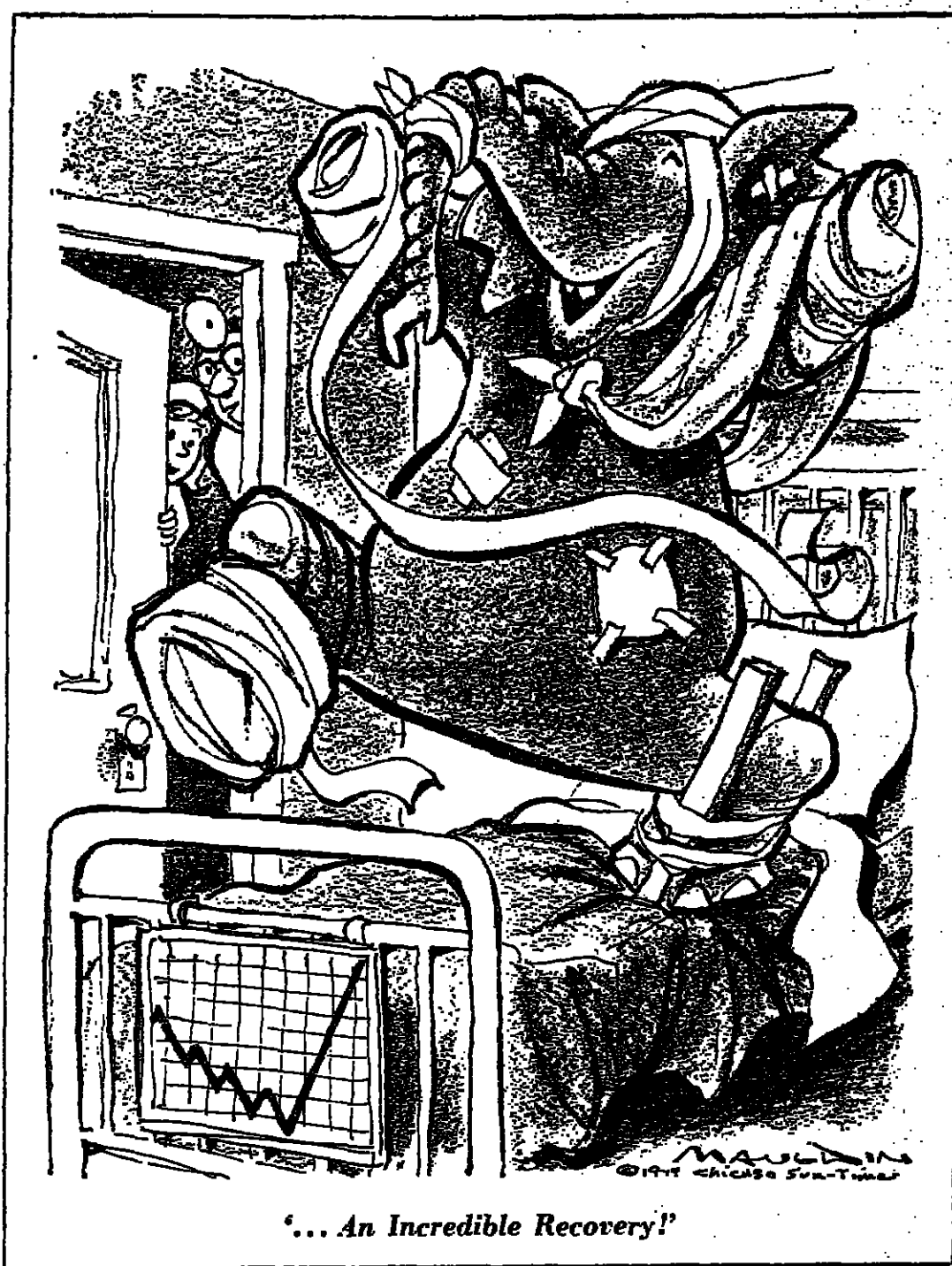
August 24, 1899

HONG KONG—A prominent Filipino said that Gen. Aguinaldo will never negotiate with Gen. Otis for peace. The Filipinos assert that the American military leaders persecuted hostilities in February when an amicable arrangement was possible. Therefore they distrust Gen. Otis. They also desire an explicit declaration from Congress in Washington.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 24, 1924

DALLAS—Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, better known as "Ma" Ferguson, anti-Ku Klux Klan candidate for governor, appears to have defeated Felt: Robertson, candidate supported by the Klan in the Texas primaries yesterday. Robertson is more than 25,000 votes behind the wife of former Gov. James E. Ferguson, who was unopposed in 1917. Mrs. Ferguson is trying to clear her husband's name.



## The Opium of the People

By C.L. Sulzberger

KONYA, Turkey.—The opium of the people in Turkey is not religion but politics or, put another way, opium is the politics of the people in terms of an agitated argument with the United States that is not adequately understood by either side. Premier Ecevit assured me that "the Turkish government is not emotional on this but in the areas where it is grown, the entire peasant economy depends on the poppy. Therefore the curb imposed in 1971 stirred up psychological reaction. Opium areas have been reduced by natural process from 43 to 7 provinces and will be reduced further as new livelihoods appear. We will do what we can to control illegal traffic but world medicine needs more, not less, opium."

Poppy growers depend not only on the sap from which the drug derives but also on flour, fuel and oil extracted from the plant. And the American peasant is something at the lowest subsistence level. Prof. Ragip Uner, an expert, says: "In Turkey there are still people who live in caves and burn oil lamps."

The United States pledged \$35 million three years ago when a ban was announced by Turkey in accord with Washington. Nevertheless the government of Konya Province, which now resumes cultivation on a small scale, says the money was slow in reaching actual growers. Substitute crops weren't swiftly introduced and peasants found themselves idle. This became a psychological problem.

### \$75 a Kilo

The Turks make surprisingly little out of opium. Between 1967 and 1971 the annual crop ranged between 150 and 350 metric tons. It takes 10 metric tons of opium to make one of heroin. The grower here was getting perhaps \$75 a kilogram for raw opium gum and now might receive roughly \$200. But the retail price of heroin, smuggled out of this country, processed, then sold in New York, is about \$400,000 a kilogram.

Isn't the farmer who got the vast differential, but the crook. The moonshining peasant holds back a minor share of his crop from the government purchasing agency, sells it to a local bootleg

ger who sneaks it along to refineries and transporters elsewhere. Although this country grows far fewer poppies than India, it is said that 80 per cent of U.S. heroin derives from Turkish gum. On June 30, 1971, Premier Nihat Erim (whose government was put in by the military) prohibited opium production. He said: "Illicit traffic from our country has become very distressing." Turkey had been "unable to prevent smuggling," and "we cannot allow Turkey's supreme interests and the prestige of our nation to be further shaken."

But politics got into the question as full democracy returned. The minority Ecevit government is based on a coalition. The vote of the poppy growers was needed and all parties courted it. Were an election to be held now, in the wake of the Cyprus landing, Ecevit would win by a landslide. But the ban was rescinded on July 1, just before Cyprus exploded.

Folklore argued that farmers were being oppressed, that there was a world shortage of medicinal opium, that the U.S. was turning to India as a source, that any America had no right to boss Turkey. Prof. Uner writes: "No other country has any right to dictate what we have to cultivate or not to cultivate." But he acknowledges that Turkish opium doesn't realize the "hysteria" in the United States prompted by drug addiction.

### U.S. Politics

American politics is also involved. The U.S. Congress, influenced by exaggerated statistics, felt its own government wasn't doing enough. To propitiate Congress, American Ambassador Macomber was withdrawn from Ankara right after the restoration of poppy farming. Macomber had to fly back out of the opium firing pan into the Cyprus fire. There has been inadequate understanding on both sides. Americans cannot grasp the misery of impoverished poppy farmers—or the significance of their vote. Turks cannot even imagine the horrors of mass addiction among American youth. It is certainly imperative that smuggling here (which Erim admitted was "impossible to prevent") be curbed and that the

criminal chain from farmer to addict be broken.

But it would be well for both nations to remember the tolerance of Mevlana, a 13th-century philosopher-poet who founded the whirling dervish order here, and counseled the fanatical medieval world: "Our center is not one of despair. Even if you have violated your vows a hundred times, come again." The word "try" should be substituted for "come."

© The New York Times.

## The Foreign Agenda of Ford

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Cyprus issue is not, as some imagine, an irrelevant nuisance which serves only to mar the debut of President Ford. On the contrary, it reflects in small the large problem which heads the foreign policy agenda for the whole Ford administration. That is the matter of rekindling relations with America's friends and allies, notably in Europe.

At the root of the problem is a dramatic waning of the cold war. The European allies are no longer afraid of Soviet aggression. China has entered the world system and virtually abandoned revolutionary subversion. There is an easing of pressure on regimes in Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America. In effect, the confrontation which gave shape to world politics in the postwar era has dissolved and there is now no dominant structure in world affairs.

### New Perils

The absence of structure defines the new perils to international security. Probably the most immediate threat to security all over the world arises from antagonism between countries once linked by their mutual security arrangements with the United States—Greece and Turkey, India and Pakistan, and Israel and the Arab states.

The second most immediate danger lies in the waning down of authoritarian regimes sustained in the past by the United States as a part of the anti-Communist cause. Countries in Europe (Spain, Portugal and Greece), Africa (Ethiopia and Morocco), Latin America (Grenada and Brazil) and the Far East (South Vietnam and South Korea) all fit that category.

Competition for status between this country and its friends also has nefarious effects. Even the easing of tension with the Communist world can only be managed safely in the context of cooperation between the United States and its friends. A bidding for the favors of Moscow makes détente dangerous.

Finally, there is inflation. It is in large measure an international issue—the biggest spur comes from the rise in oil prices by the cartel of producing countries. Next there is the food shortage, and after that the bidding up of other commodities in the international marketplace. Unless the main trading countries cooperate in managing their economies, the effort to check inflation by either fall or, worse, lead by a concatenation of deflationary measures to a spreading world recession.

### No Rule Book

No rule book exists for revising, friendly and allied relationships. But a couple of important lessons may be learned from the failure to fulfill the promise of what, in 1973, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called the "Year of Europe."

For one thing, military security cannot be the basis. One European and Japanese did not respond last year, nor will they in the future, merely because the United States intimates that they may be in danger. Rightly or wrongly, no one is scared anymore. The appeal has to be based on political cooperation, not on a covert threat to security.

JOHN BOVEY, FSO, Retired.

Theroux, France.

No Short Wave

We in India regret that our communication satellite was not as yet ready to allow us to hear the voice of President Nixon redeem global politics to the level of statesmanship, when he announced his resignation.

S.N.N. Bombay.

## A View From the Rhine

By James Reston

BONN.—This capital of West Germany is outwardly as calm these days as an American university town in vacation time, but inwardly it is actually worried about the world economy.

For while West Germany has the lowest inflation rate of any of the advanced industrial countries—about 7 per cent—it depends for its prosperity and relatively full employment on selling its goods abroad.

Compared to other European countries, it is in excellent shape. Though it still feels amputated with the loss of East Germany, its gross national product per capita is now almost double that of Britain.

### Export Situation

As things now stand, West Germany exports as much to the Western world as the United States and imports almost as much from the Western world, but this trade accounts for about 23 per cent of West Germany's GNP, as compared to only about 5 per cent in the United States, which is therefore far more independent of the movements of the world markets.

Accordingly officials here are watching the new Ford administration in Washington with the greatest care. For as they see it, a strong anti-inflation policy in the United States would mean lower prices for American goods, higher unemployment and therefore less U.S. demand for goods from Germany and other countries.

Since West Germany has led the world in combating inflation, it is aware of the difficulty of arguing that other countries should do the same, but the point emphasized here is that the U.S. economy is five or six times as large as West Germany's and that whatever the United States does greatly influences the world economy on which all industrial countries depend more than the United States.

It is noted here that President Ford's main emphasis in his inaugural address to the Congress was on the need to fight inflation, and that he also spoke of the importance of world peace and order. But how far will he go, officials here ask, not only verbally but actually, on a deflationary policy? Will he look at it mainly from a U.S. point of view, or try to find the delicate balance between just enough anti-inflation to help the United States and not so much as to produce worldwide deflation?

The answer to this, of course, is that Ford has been in office for only a few days, with a new secretary of the Treasury, a new

chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, a new world-minded vice-presidential nominee, but he has the cast of character and the mood of Washington are changing and nobody can be sure how far the anti-inflation policy will go.

Conversations with officials in Bonn and in other European capitals, however, demonstrate how difficult it is to generalize about America's relations with Europe, especially in the field of economics.

Each country is still looking primarily at its own problems. Thus West Germany, Holland, and Belgium have had stronger anti-inflation policies than others on this continent. France, before the death of President Pompidou, was more concerned with the growth of its economy than with inflation, but under Giscard d'Estaing is now taking a more deflationary line, while Britain is now in an alarming state, with serious labor-management problems and an annual inflation rate of 20 per cent.

The members of the European Economic Community are talking more frankly to one another now about their common problems, and the relations of Chancellor Schmidt here and President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris are particularly good, but all leaders are still having trouble in reaching common policies to fit their quite different traditions and economic and political problems.

### Worry

As the testimony of West German officials here shows, however, Europe, no matter how much it may worry about the power of the United States, cannot insulate itself from that power economically or financially any more than it can militarily.

Europe's papers are now full of biographies of the new men in Washington and speculation on what line they will take toward wages and prices in the United States. For while the United States now has 5.3 per cent unemployment and West Germany only 2.3 per cent, unemployment here is seen as a greater menace to the stability of the West German government than it is to the Ford administration.

"The only trouble with U.S.-European relations," the late Ambassador Charles Bohlen once said, "is that America is just too damn big and strong. We can absorb troubles others cannot stand. We are more independent of Europe than Europe is of us, and it's hard for people on both sides of the Atlantic to understand the differences."

© The New York Times.

States as a part of the anti-Communist cause. Countries in Europe (Spain, Portugal and Greece), Africa (Ethiopia and Morocco), Latin America (Grenada and Brazil) and the Far East (South Vietnam and South Korea) all fit that category.

Competition for status between this country and its friends also has nefarious effects. Even the easing of tension with the Communist world can only be managed safely in the context of cooperation between the United States and its friends. A bidding for the favors of Moscow makes détente dangerous.

Finally, there is inflation. It is in large measure an international issue—the biggest spur comes from the rise in oil prices by the cartel of producing countries. Next there is the food shortage, and after that the bidding up of other commodities in the international marketplace. Unless the main trading countries cooperate in managing their economies, the effort to check inflation by either fall or, worse, lead by a concatenation of deflationary measures to a spreading world recession.

No rule book exists for revising, friendly and allied relationships. But a couple of important lessons may be learned from the failure to fulfill the promise of what, in 1973, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called the "Year of Europe."

For one thing, military security cannot be the basis. One European and Japanese did not respond last year, nor will they in the future, merely because the United States intimates that they may be in danger. Rightly or wrongly, no one is scared anymore. The appeal has to be based on political cooperation, not on a covert threat to security.

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Obituaries

**Jacob Bronowski, 66, Writer In Science, Mathematician**

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Jacob Bronowski, 66, mathematician and a leading popularizer of the philosophy of science, died of a heart attack this morning at his home in La Jolla, Calif., where he was vacationing.

Bronowski's latest and most famous work was a series of television lectures for the BBC called "The Ascent of Man," which he had been working on since World War II, Dr. Bronowski said.



AP Wire drawing of robber.

**Rothschild Sees side Help in Burglary**

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Baron de Rothschild admitted last night that the robber who cleaned out safe-deposit boxes at a Paris bank was helped by a family member.

The baron declined to estimate how much money was stolen, but he said, "clients have lost 60 boxes and found eight or wholly cleaned out."

French newspapers, which have been speculating that the robbery was a family matter, said the baron had lost 60 boxes and found eight or wholly cleaned out.

**Our Firm Debts Edged to Spain British Group**

MADRID, Aug. 23 (AP)—An attempt has been reached on Sunday to settle the financial collapse of a British group of companies, Court Ltd., officials of the Spanish Information and Tourism Ministry said today.

The group had been in the process of being sold to a Spanish company, but the deal had fallen through.

**anoi Forces Overrun Post, Sell Air Base in S. Vietnam**

GOV. Aug. 23 (AP)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces overran a third American outpost near the border with Laos today, officials of the South Vietnamese government said.

The outpost, known as the Lam Bau Lam, was overrun by North Vietnamese forces, who then moved on to overrun another outpost, the Lam Bau Lam, which was also overrun.



United Press International

**SEARCH IN IRELAND—Irish troops scour rough terrain near Courtstown, County Wexford, in the hunt for 19 IRA men who blew their way out of prison last Sunday.**

**Inspector, Census Taker Slain in Ulster**

BELFAST, Aug. 23 (UPI)—A man in a car was killed by a police officer in a drive-by shooting in a rough area of Belfast today, police said.

The victim, a 47-year-old man, was killed by a police officer who was driving a patrol car. The officer was not injured.

**Lisbon Denies Arab Offer On U.S. Base**

LISBON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Portuguese government today denied that it had received an Arab offer of \$400 million and a promise of arms in return for a U.S. air base in the Azores.

The government said it had received no such offer and that it was not considering any such proposal.

**Britain Joins Call For Controls on World Birth Rate**

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Britain today joined a U.S.-led group of developed countries calling for action to limit population growth in the next century.

The group, known as the World Population Conference, is meeting in Bucharest today.

**Match U.S. Offer**

While U.S. intelligence sources said that the Arabs were ready to put up \$400 million to deny the United States continued use of the Azores base, a Lisbon informant said that the Arabs were in fact prepared to match any offer made by the United States for use of the base.

**Ex-GI Is Given 8 Years In Switzerland Killing**

AARAU, Switzerland, Aug. 23 (AP)—Paul Wilson, 22, of Portland, Ore., was sentenced Wednesday to eight years in prison for the fatal shooting of a Swiss woman in 1971.

The woman was killed when Wilson, who was a U.S. Army soldier, shot her in the back of the head.

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**Political Parties Trade Charges Private Volunteer Forces Stir Storm in U.K.**

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—The existence of volunteer organizations ready to take over vital services in the event of industrial anarchy became a political issue today.

William Whitelaw, chairman of the opposition Conservative party, rejected a suggestion by Defense Secretary Roy Mason that the Conservatives condoned anyone who might be working toward a military take-over in Britain, which was not suggested by the volunteer groups.

**Leaders of Red Bloc Observe Romania's National Day**

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23 (AP)—Romania celebrated its national independence day today with a large parade by armed forces, youth organizations and workers before leaders of Communist countries.

An estimated quarter of a million people marched past a reviewing stand dominated by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and China's Vice-Premier Li Shichen.

**Pakistan Seeks Atom-Free Zone**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23 (UPI)—Pakistan has submitted a proposal to the General Assembly to establish a nuclear-free zone in South Asia, an official UN document announced.

The proposal was filed in a note to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by Agha Shahi, secretary of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry, apparently in reaction to the explosion of a nuclear device by India on May 18.

**Spanish Tourism Off 16.5% in July**

MADRID, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Spanish tourism officials yesterday estimated that 5.5 million foreign tourists visited Spain in July—a drop of about 16.5 percent from the figure for 1973.

Tourism is Spain's single biggest source of income. It earned the country \$2.3 billion last year.

**S. Korean Ferry Sinks**

SEOUL, Aug. 23 (AP)—A ferry capsized today on a river about 80 miles east of Seoul. Police said six primary school pupils drowned and 15 were missing and presumed dead. The children were returning home after school.

**Liquor, Champagne Theft**

MILAN, Aug. 23 (AP)—Burglars had a high time in Milan Wednesday. Police said 7,000 bottles of liquor and 2,500 bottles of champagne were stolen from a warehouse after burglars broke through a wall. Police estimated the loot at 100 million lire (\$150,000).

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## Art Shows Along Italy's Marble Coast

By Edith Schloss

LA SPEZIA, Italy (UPI).—Italy's marble coast, stretching northwest of Pisa to the islands of Tino and Palmaria in the Gulf of La Spezia, still has its enclaves of artists, a few worthwhile summer shows.

There are finds to be made at a most peculiar show, Al Fraili (Carnival Hangars, Viareggio, through Sept. 15). In the past this show has been in a monastery but this year has been moved into corrugated iron hangars on either side of a highway. It is as unconventional and folksy as the past shows, a hodgepodge of art, arranged against a backdrop of papier-mâché monsters—floats from the famous Viareggio carnival.

Some of the larger animals from the February event are already spoken for, says Arnaldo Galli, float-designer turned painter. Americans want them for Thanksgiving Day parades.

In Galli's case—and in those of other float designers—the more flamboyant and garish their floats, the more sensitive and quiet are their easel paintings exhibited alongside.

The rest of the show is like an Easter egg hunt, rewarding the patient with such surprises as the delicate etchings of Di Capua, the forceful welded metal sculptures by the American Brennen, and the primitive wood reliefs by local quarry worker Longoni.

Back in a bona fide gallery (Pieretti, 84 Viale Marconi, Viareggio, through August) are the ink-gutting fantasies of Antonio Possenti. His narrative oils and gouaches illustrate the fears of whimsies of our time. Small gouaches, which were used in a book of parables written by Leone Sbrana, a Viareggio marble carver turned author, are the simplest and most haunting.

Le Poccetti  
Farther up the coast at Le Poccetti, the Falsetti Gallery of Prato has a branch for three months each summer. It is now showing paintings by Maccari done during the last two decades. He is one of the best-known printmakers and political cartoonists

Antonio Possenti's "The Boy on the Dolphin," on view at the Galleria Ferretti, Viareggio.

In Italy, his quick, angular line has bite and wit, and his shadowy portraits and characterizations, accented by a peculiarly Italian fancy, may at times appear inconclusive. This show remains on view through Sept. 15 (1 Via Cavour, Le Poccetti), along with a selection of works: an early Viani, an elegantly pierced Fontana canvas, a Severini assemblage, oils by Morandi, Chirico, Pisis, Carrà, Wilfredo Lam and others.

The next center on the coast is Pietrasanta, where a number of sculptors are carving or supervising the execution of their works. Lipchitz used to work here—Moore and Noguchi, as well as the younger Americans Wells and Grahams, still do. There is an exhibition on marble craft at 5 Via Marconi.

The next town, Forte dei Marmi, the most fashionable resort of the moment, is also quite in style



with its festival of primitives (Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna, Villa Mompugno, 95 Viale Carducci, Forte dei Marmi, through August).

While most half painters are obsessive with their mindless re-creation of patterns and raw color—and appreciated not only for their cuteness but for their low cost—this "Summer of Primitives" proves that every style has exponents who transcend it.

Here the fierce Ligabue, an Italian master, is alone worth the visit. His two self-portraits—one of himself as Napoleon on a horse—have a fervor and intensity on a level with Van Gogh. The oils by Metelli, the shoemaker from Carrà, a bit reminiscent of Rousseau, are quietly intriguing. Discoveries: Astorri's ordered crystalline visions of the Mediterranean and Cadoni's small, huddled sculptures.

In Massa at Malaspina Castle

(through August) is an exhibition of oils by Ottone Rosai (1895-1967), a Florentine much appreciated by fellow Florentines for his distillation of the Tuscan landscape into pure elements. Country roads lined by pale walls, olive trees in the haze, the dark presence of cypress trees, a pink farm roof here and there—these are painted in rubbed washes, faint fogs of color, to a nearly abstract angularity of planes. This typical Tuscan sparseness and understatement can at times be mysterious and poetic. The Rosai show is in the Renaissance wing of the castle.

In another part of the castle are fragments of Bronze Age statuettes of goddesses found nearby and Roman implements from Luni, the now sand-covered port once a hub of activity at the mouth of the Magra River.

In Carrara, a marble craft exhibition is to be seen at the

Chamber of Commerce, while whimsical pottery sculptures are at EAP (1 Via Rossi). Local workmen and sculptors of international repute can be seen at work at the Nicoli Studios (9 Piazza Ventisetteaprile).

Past the Magra basin with its Roman amphitheater at Luni, is the stern Pisan fortress of Lerici. Here are works by the muralist Pardini. A large (3 by 10 meters) sketch for his mural for the Carrara town hall, called "The Resistance in the Apuan Alps," is sadly appropriate. Not only are the sacrifices of the resistance fighters still vividly in the memory of the whole region, but many partisans were pushed to their death from the walls of the castle.

On the outskirts of Lerici, in the inlet of San Terenzo, is a white house with porticoes, Casa Magni Maccarini. This is where Shelley was staying the summer he was drowned.

## THE ART MARKET

### The Good Old Days Are Still Here

By Soren Melikian

LONDON (UPI).—Remember the good old days when auctions were auctions; when reserve prices were few; when speculators played the stock market, not the art market; when art sales weren't televised? A visit to Bonham's in London is a step back in time. At Wednesday's auction of 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century watercolors, drawings and prints, I was struck by an atmosphere of simplicity. This was an unpretentious summer sale of 230 lots, with prices ranging from \$7 for a delightful Canadian landscape, signed "J.C." to \$190 for a very nice nude in red crayon by Alfred Stevens.

Many lots sold in the \$10 to \$25 range. The catalogue entries were refreshingly brief and down-to-earth. The pace of the auction had that natural quality so hard to describe yet so immediately perceptible. It was fast, but not artificially accelerated with that bouncing note that auctioneers use to make a work of art reach its reserve limit. At one point, there was no bid at all—Nicholas Bonham quickly laid the work back on the block and went on to the next lot.

Pleasant too was the feeling that many people in the room had just dropped in to buy something for their walls rather than to place their money as a hedge against inflation. Surely no speculator bought that tiny watercolor sketch for a landscape by William Leighton Leitch, who taught Queen Victoria to paint. It went for \$2. And it will be charming on the walls of a Knightsbridge apartment—Bonham's is in the Knightsbridge neighborhood.

#### Dealers

That is not to say that the sale was amateurish. There were quite a few dealers there—London and elsewhere. A German dealer from Freiburg bought two watercolors by Thomas Lesson Rowbotham, one signed and dated 1875, for \$150. But the balance between professional and art lover was just right.

This is typical of Bonham's, a small firm (58 persons on the

payroll) which has been in the same family since 1788. Despite the tradition, youth has its say. While Leonard Bonham, chairman of the firm, celebrated his 80th year as an auctioneer, in 1973 at Bonham's 200,000th sale, the younger generation is playing an active role. Nicholas Bonham, the auctioneer Wednesday, is 36. His sister Eve, in charge of public relations, is 28. Alexander Maddox, appointed director of the highly successful picture department last year, is 28.

The annual turnover is modest—about a seventh of Christie's figures for the 1973-1974 season. Bonham's did \$4,652,527, last season, 39 per cent better than in the previous season, a slightly greater improvement than those registered by the two leading London auctioneers, Christie's and Sotheby's.

But turnover figures are not necessarily significant. Looking through Bonham's year-end resume reveals where the firm's strength lies—in the sale of goods from English homes. This means everything from fine Queen Anne furniture to pictures of horse racing or escapes of a conventional character.

Bonham's has had special success with these sorts of pictures. And, since the English household has always included vast numbers of pictures and objects picked up abroad—17th-century Dutch paintings or 18th-century French furniture or Chinese porcelain—the Bonham sales are of interest to dealers in all kinds of specialist fields.

#### Another Sale

Every now and then a typically English collector will turn up at Bonham's, such as the charming series of silver card boxes, mostly 18th- and 19th-century, which came up for sale Tuesday. Prices were moderate—\$15 to \$30.

This homely infrastructure is an asset to an auctioneer during a financial crisis. Bonham's should be less affected than those firms whose clientele buy \$100,000 Monets. When the bigger auctioneers are being showered with "gifts," Bonham's is the one that is not. This is typical of Bonham's, a small firm (58 persons on the

payroll) which has been in the same family since 1788. Despite the tradition, youth has its say. While Leonard Bonham, chairman of the firm, celebrated his 80th year as an auctioneer, in 1973 at Bonham's 200,000th sale, the younger generation is playing an active role. Nicholas Bonham, the auctioneer Wednesday, is 36. His sister Eve, in charge of public relations, is 28. Alexander Maddox, appointed director of the highly successful picture department last year, is 28.

It would be creating the wrong impression, however, to suggest that Bonham's never holds "important" sales. They sold a very large collection of old master works on March 28-29 last year from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Fiedling Lewis Marshall of Chicago. The American couple had first approached Sotheby's. An exhibition of their collection was held there from Dec. 31, 1973, through Jan. 2, with a fully illustrated catalogue. On the front page, Sotheby's called it an "exhibition of the Marshall collection which will be sold by auction by Sotheby & Co. in several parts during 1974—an unusual tactic.

On the next page, Sotheby's advised the reader that the firm "greatly appreciated the opportunity of presenting this exhibition and the work undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall in writing the catalogue but wish to make it clear, both that the facts recorded in the catalogue, and the opinions expressed therein are the responsibility of the compiler, and that the attributions suggested here are not necessarily those which will appear in subsequent auction catalogues."

This disclaimer by Sotheby's suggests that they had misgivings. Indeed, the entries seemed more like an art critic's judgments than those of an auctioneer.

But on March 28, it was Bonham's, not Sotheby's, which sold the collection. A notice informed buyers that the auctioneers were "unable to accept any responsibility for and must disclaim liability for all such statements, descriptions or attributions." The "statements" were those of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall—but they had been whitened down to a few lines. This could have killed the pictures commercially.

Bonham's managed to sell the paintings at very good prices. The collection fetched \$291,130. This suggests that a low-key, traditional approach to selling art has its advantages for buyer, seller and auctioneer alike.

## Around the London Galleries

15 European Self-Portraits, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W. 1, to Sept. 2.

As a corollary to a display of recent acquisitions of conceptual art, Gallery 16 of the Tate has a group of 15 self-portraits, though it is stretching the term to include César's "Thumb." More interesting are those of two Slavic professors of painting, Pankov and Sir Wilfrid Coldstream, who have portrayed themselves in the act of painting, as have Sir William Orpen and Dame Ethel Walker. Other portraits include the sometime director of the Tate, J. B. Manson; the short-lived and much-lamented Rex Whistler; Lucian Freud; Sickert and Pissarro in their old age; and the Spanish sculptor Julio Gonzalez.

John Ridgwell/Alexandre Segard, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W. 1, to Sept. 6.

John Ridgwell has a quickish original way of portraying his subjects—customarily in series. Especially interesting are the series "Trees in Room," in which a tree-stemmed landscape is encapsulated and set up like a piece of freestanding sculpture in the room; and "Table Landscapes" in which foliage, grass, flowers and earth, painted in careful detail, are table-shaped.

Segard is Swiss, and in this first London exhibition displays himself as a masterly draftsman, who was originally a photographer and painter. Some of his drawings, certainly and much in their composition to his training as a photographer.

Sean Rice, Alvin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London W. 1, to Sept. 13.

Under the title "Brazen Images," this fourth one-man show of Rice's sculpture is the most imposing to date, since his modeling techniques are now equal to his welding techniques, which have long been formidable. Inspired by Old Testament and

classical mythology, he portrays such personages as Charon, Semele, Isaac and Noah as neo-baroque figures. He has, too, the attribute most telling in a figurative sculptor, a complete mastery of scale, from a tiny "The Honeyseeker," fine as a Renaissance jewel, to the enormous figure for a fountain, the colossal "Siam."

Summer Exhibition, the Leicester Galleries, 23A Cork Street, London W. 1, to Sept. 21.

Because of the length of its establishment and the resulting large stock, the Leicester Galleries' mixed shows always contain a number of major works. Of particular note in the current exhibition are a Rodin Watercolor, one of the famous nudes of his later years, typical small oils by Maximilien Luce—of a bridge over the Seine; and by Jacques-Emile Blanche—the arrival of the cross-Channel steamer at Dieppe; a large and untypical watercolor by Sir Jacob Epstein of the "Adoration of the Infant Jesus"; a drawing of Ida Nettleship (the first Mrs. Augustus John) by Edith Clarke-Hall; and an extraordinary flowerpiece by Leon de Smet.

Summer, 1974, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W. 1, to Sept. 21.

In this changing selection of some 220 items, drawings and watercolors are strongly featured, each artist being represented by a cluster of four to six works. Notable among these are Max Head Bome's topographical drawings; the primitive bird and flower-creepers of Scottie Wilson; four allegorical oils by Patricia Faulkner; typical figure subjects by Keith Vaughan; groups of pencil drawings by Walter Sickert and Stanley Spencer; a fine group of design drawings by Natalie Combarvo; romantic, apocalyptic watercolors by Leslie Barry; and savage social commentaries by George Gross.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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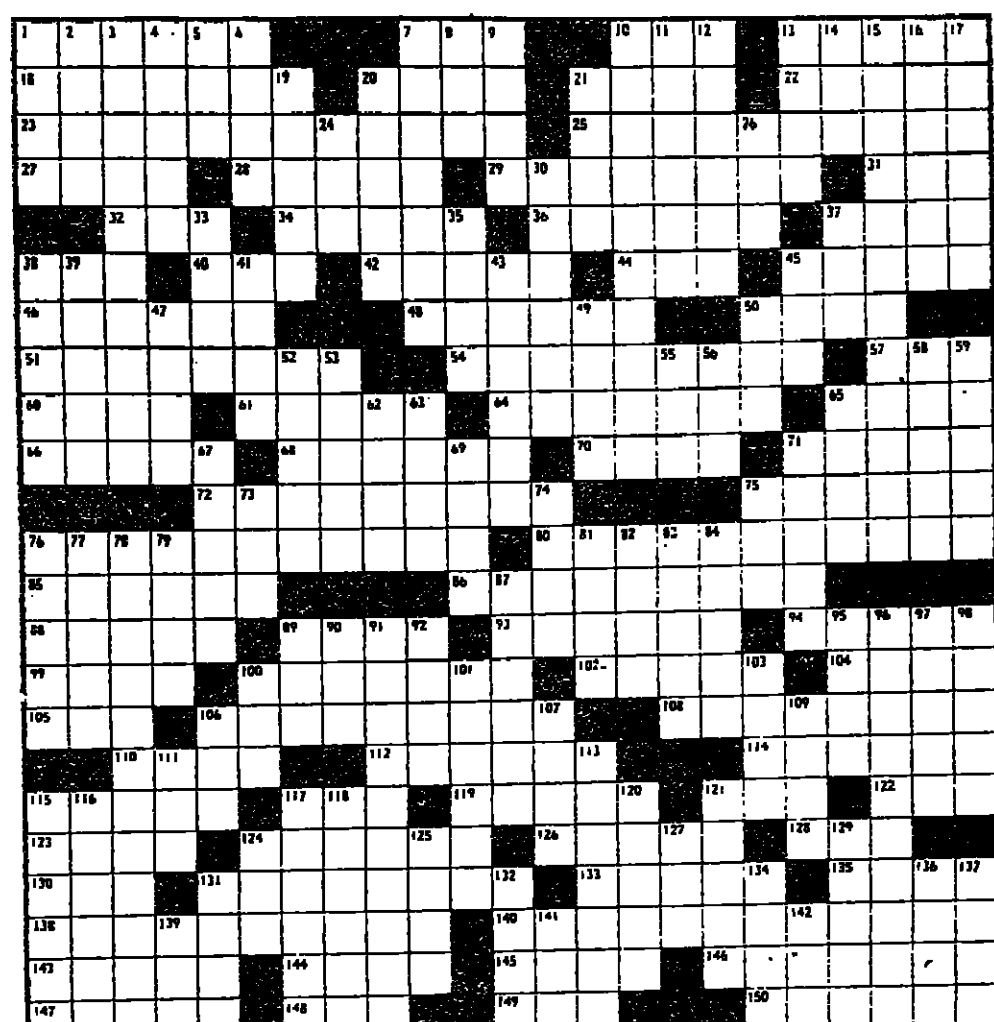




## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENG

## K RATIONS—By Jack Wherry



| DOWN             | DOWN               |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Belly laughs   | 2 Egyptian         |
| 2 Wild buffalo   | 3 Lamproreine      |
| 3 Item for a     | 10 Light-fingered  |
| whaleboat        | one                |
| 4 Novelist Franz | 11 "Kiss —"        |
| 5 Paris season   | 12 Quenched        |
| 6 "Big —"        | 13 Kinetic — need  |
| 7 Develop        | 14 What Sandy says |
| suddenly         | 15 Santa           |
| 8 Broadcast      | 16 Stranger        |

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# WEATHER

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|---------------|----|-----------|------------|----|------------------|
| ALGAEVE       | 55 | 57 Clear  | MADRID     | 58 | 56 Sunny         |
| AMSTERDAM     | 50 | 50 Sunny  | MILAN      | 78 | 75 Cloudy        |
| ANTWERP       | 51 | 51 Clear  | MONTECARLO | 77 | 77 Cloudy        |
| BARCELONA     | 57 | 63 Clear  | MOSCOW     | 54 | 64 Clear         |
| BELGIUM       | 58 | 62 Clear  | MUNICH     | 55 | 55 Cloudy        |
| BELGRADE      | 59 | 60 Cloudy | NEW YORK   | 54 | 55 Showers       |
| BOMBAY        | 55 | 57 Cloudy | NICE       | 77 | 77 Cloudy        |
| BURSA         | 51 | 70 Sunny  | OSLO       | 50 | 52 Fair          |
| BUENOS AIRES  | 57 | 77 Cloudy | PARIS      | 70 | 70 Fair          |
| CHINA         | 57 | 57 Clear  | PRAGUE     | 51 | 70 Fair          |
| COPENHAGEN    | 50 | 51 Clear  | ROME       | 70 | 70 Cloudy        |
| COPENHAGEN    | 50 | 68 Clear  | ST. LOUIS  | 50 | 50 Stormy        |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 50 | 64 Clear  | STOCKHOLM  | 51 | 50 Sunny         |
| DUBLIN        | 51 | 62 Cloudy | TEHRAN     | 50 | 60 Windy         |
| EDINBURGH     | 52 | 65 Cloudy | TOKYO      | 50 | 50 Cloudy        |
| FLORENCE      | 55 | 61 Fair   | TRAVIV     | 51 | 61 Clear         |
| GENOVA        | 55 | 72 Fair   | VENICE     | 55 | 72 Cloudy        |
| HAMBURG       | 55 | 72 Cloudy | VIENNA     | 50 | 68 Clear         |
| Helsinki      | 57 | 67 Clear  | WASHINGTON | 70 | 82 Partly cloudy |
| INDIANAPOLIS  | 50 | 72 Clear  | ZURICH     | 70 | 72 Clear         |
| LONDON        | 51 | 66 Sunny  |            |    |                  |
| LONDON        | 51 | 66 Sunny  |            |    |                  |
| LONDON        | 51 | 66 Sunny  |            |    |                  |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

### THE TIDE AT SUNRISE:

*A History of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905.*

By Denis and Peggy Warner. Charterhouse. 627 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Anthony Austin

**C**OMDR. Mitsuo Fuchida, who led the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, has told of his surprise on seeing the American Pacific fleet unready. "Had these Americans never heard of Port Arthur!"

The Russo-Japanese war, which began with a Japanese sneak attack on the unready Russian Pacific squadron at Port Arthur. In Southern Manchuria, amazed the world of its time. It was the biggest war yet fought, and the first one to be fought with an entirely new arsenal of modern weapons, from the first use of aircraft, to the first use of land to torpedoes, mines, and armored battleships at sea. It exposed the decay behind the pomp of Russian might, hastening the onset of the Russian revolution. It catapulted Japan into the role of a world power, and for the first time aggrandizement and new conquest. Yet there has been comparatively little written in English in our own time to keep alive the memory of that fateful engagement, perhaps because the Western mind of the two world wars and all that followed.

The authors let the tale convey the moral, and at the end of this section, which takes up about a quarter of the book, one is struck by the callowness of thought and feeling on both sides that seemed to make a Russo-Japanese clash inevitable. Because of this, before Kubilai Khan had launched an expedition against Japan from Korea (only to have his fleet destroyed by a storm), the Japanese leaders of circa 1900 made control of the Korean peninsula a condition of alliance, though no one in modern Korea was remotely interested in repeating the Mongol emperor's attempt. The Russian leaders, though preoccupied with the purloinment and exploitation of the wealth of Manchuria, were possibly less than the motions that their clumbings in Korea were arousing in Tokyo; Moscow disdained the Japanese as "monkeys" who

This book thus fills a sort of gap in the historical awareness of the American and European reader and is to be welcomed on that score. Mr. W. H. Auden is an experienced Far East correspondent for British and American publications, whose earlier books included "The Last Confucian," a highly respected study of the late Sino-Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem. His wife, Peggy, has written of Asia in lighter vein. "The Tide at Sunrise" is clearly the product of numerous years of observation. From the bibliography, it would seem that there is hardly an earlier work of memoir on the war that the authors have not gleaned for material for their account, and we are told that they traveled to the countries in quest of discrimination.

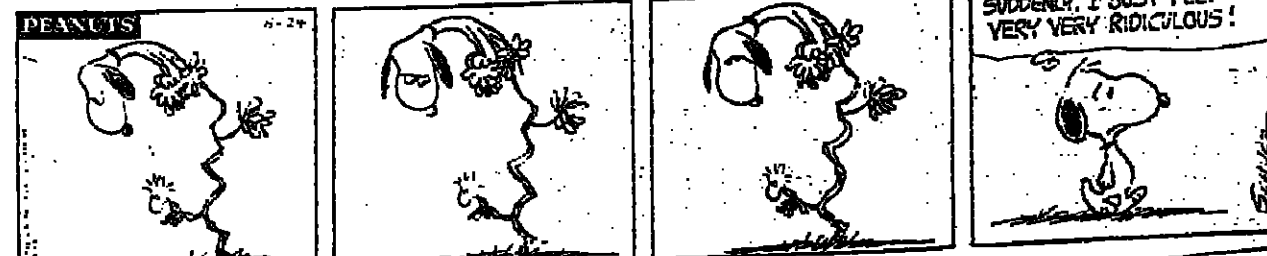
The book starts with a glimpse of Port Arthur, Carstairs Russia's picturesque warm-water outlet to the Pacific, on the eve of the Japanese surprise attack, and of the scene aboard Adm. Heihachiro Togo's flagship as the Japanese slip in to deliver their devastating blow. We are then taken back in history for a review of the developments that culminated in that explosion. There is a chapter apiece on the opening and modernization of Japan; on the social and moral breakdown in Russia that Nicholas II thought he could counteract by imperial expansion; on the plight of the Manchurian Dyaks and sometimes the hermit brought out by the pressure of events. One of the most tragic figures is Adm. Zinovii Rozhdzenskiy, commander of the doomed Russian fleet that was sent around the Cape of Good Hope to the relief of Port Arthur and that was sunk by Adm. Togo in the straits of Tsushima, sealing Russia's defeat.

Anyone interested in a history of the Russo-Japanese war will find "The Tide at Sunrise" a comprehensive and workmanlike account.

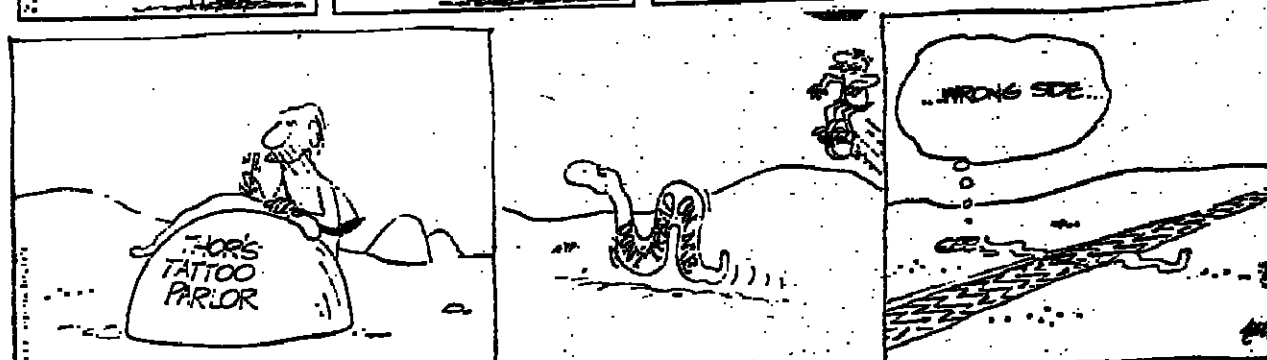
Anthony Austin wrote this review for *The New York Times*.

Anthony Aulfin wrote this review for The New York Times.

**PEANUTS**



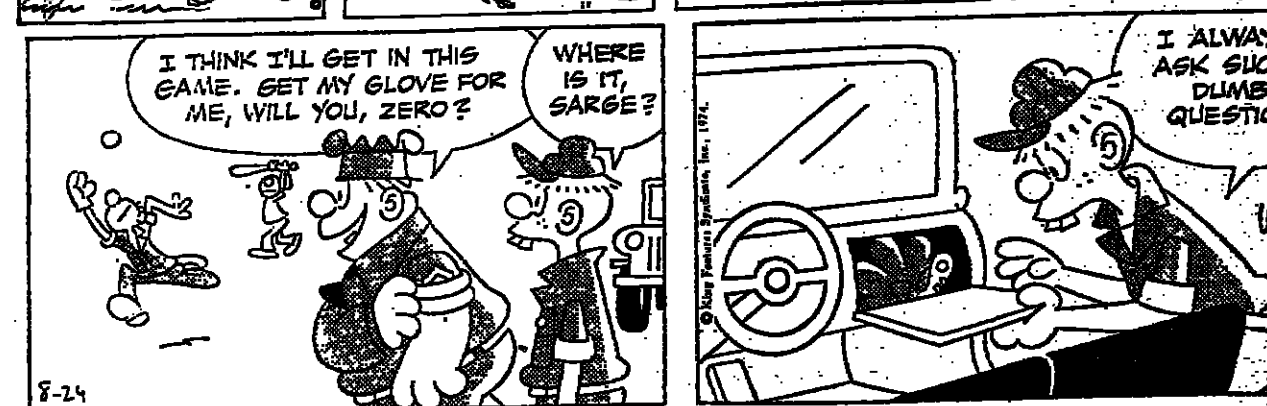
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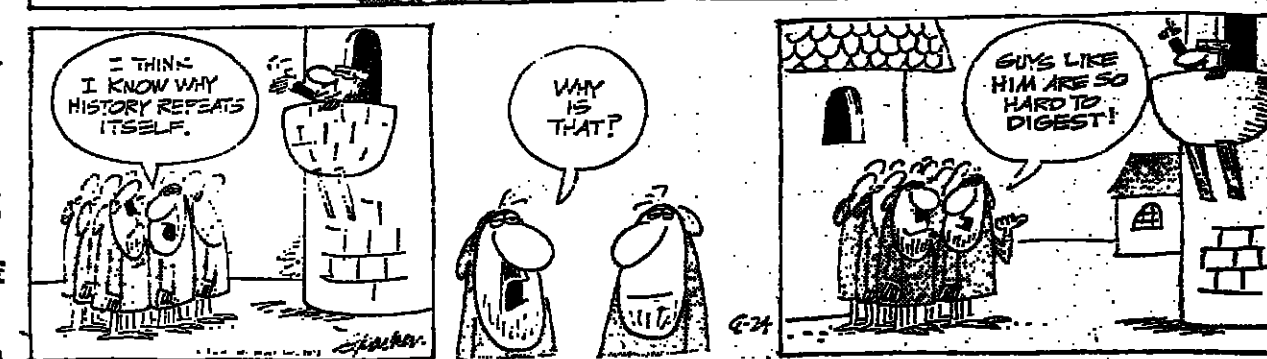
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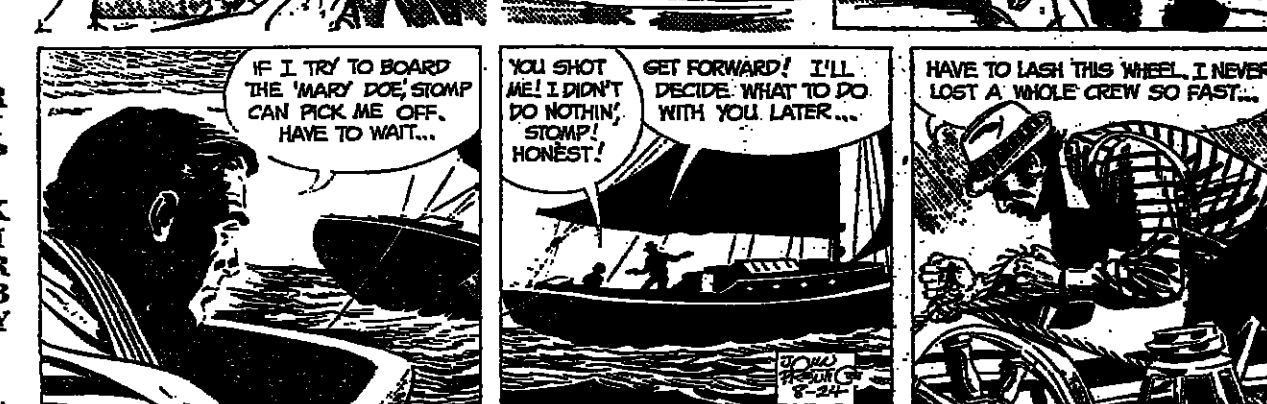
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# INDEX



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